REMARKS

The above amendment and these remarks are responsive to the Office Action of Examiner James H. Blackwell, dated 7 Feb 2006.

Claims 1, 5-12, and 14-19 are in the case, none as yet allowed.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 5-8 have been objected to as depending from rejected claim 1, but indicated as otherwise allowable.

Applicants have amended claim 5 to include the limitations of claim 1, thus placing claims 5-8 in condition for allowance.

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35 U.S.C. 112

Claims 10 and 12 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

With respect to claim 10, the claim relates to the following material from the specification:

"Referencing Images: Method 1. Create a Skin file or HTML imported page and let QuickPlace import it. This works in skins and imported HTML, and is the easiest way of importing images into Skins and HTML Pages. When a valid link to an image within an HTML page or a Skin is created, QuickPlace will upload it automatically when the Skin or HTML file is uploaded. For this to work, a valid URL must be created. This may be done as follows:

In the skin file or importable HTML document, download all the images in a local directory. The simplest way to do this is to save them in the

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same folder as the skin or HTML page.   For

example, the URL for an HTML file may be:

<img src="transparent.gif" width=5 height=1 alt=""

border="0">" [Specification, beginning at page 63,

line 19.]

The phrase "When a valid link to an image..." may be

rendered "When a valid link to an image is created within an

HTML page or Skin..."   That is, it is link that is created

within a page or skin to a web page image that is being

described.   The link is in the page or skin, the image is

external to it.

Applicants have amended claim 10 accordingly.

With respect to claim 12, applicants have amended the

claim to correct the syntax for "linked images".

Applicants request that claims 10 and 12 be allowed.

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35 U.S.C. 103

Claims 1-6, 11, 13-19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Bialic (U.S. Patent No. 6,665,685) in view of Salas et al. (hereinafter Salas, U.S. Patent No. 6,233,600).

Applicants have canceled claims 2, 3, 4, and 13.

Applicant's invention relates to the creation of forms for the purpose of collecting data from users of collaboration space to create content to add to the collaboration space, that is to extend the schema of the database forming the space by incorporating user created new forms with new fields.

Applicant's invention, which recites "parsing said form to identify said fields and incorporate them into said schema", uses the fields of the web form to dynamically and in real time extend the definition of the schema. The difference with Bialic is that the Bialic reference does not teach extending a database schema. Rather, Bialic re-uses an existing schema. This is apparent from the following

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text from the Bialic reference, which explicitly calls for

creation of associations between web form elements and

fields or records of the database and thus does not extend

the schema:

"A Web based form is created (step 1050). Based

on the form information, the Web based form is

configured for use with the database (step 1060). For

example, elements of the Web based form ("Web form

elements") may be created that correspond to elements

of the form used in the desktop database application

("desktop form elements"), and associations between the

Web form elements and fields or records of the database

may be created corresponding to associations, as

indicated in the form information, between the desktop

form elements and the fields or records. In another

example, addressing information for the database may be

derived form the form information." [Bialic, Col. 3,

lines 33-45.]

The Examiner apparently characterizes Bialic similarly

when he states:

"Bialic teaches the creation of web forms basing

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fields on the schema of a database, then offering the

form to a web site so that others may access and use

the form for interactions with the database."   [Office

Action, page 11.]

...which implies that the fields being used already exist in

the schema of the database.

Applicants have amended the independent claims 1, 11,

and 13-19 to clarify this distinction with respect to

Bialic.

Similarly, with respect to claims 1-6, 11, and 13-19,

the Examiner cites Salas as teaching allowing "the user to

modify templates that contain instructions leading to the

rendering of HTML pages once the pages are uploaded to the

server and processed. [Col. 16:57-64]. While Salas teaches

providing a networked collaborative work environment,

referred to as an eRoom, and discusses the use of HTML,

Salas does not provide for the user to create (as

distinguished from use) HTML forms, as do applicants, to

define the data model of collaboration space by automating

the creation of fields within collaboration space for use by

users of collaboration space for creating data content.

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While Salas uses templates to render content, processing
data so that it can be displayed, he does not teach creating
forms for content collection from end users. He does allow
users to create (as distinguished from use) templates for
uploading content in the form of files, but does not render
to the user fields (blank spaces) to be filed in by the user
to create content to be added to collaboration space and
thus extend the schema of that space. Thus, Salas teaches
storing files, but not the use of user defined forms for
collecting content from users.

This is how applicants' invention works:

1. The user creates (not merely uses) an HTML form,
which he drops into an upload control at his browser.

2. The server receives and parses the HTML form to
determine which data fields need to be added to (that is,
incorporated into and thereby extend the schema of)
collaboration space.

3. The HTML is retained by the server for rendering
the form in edit mode to the user for entry of data content

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to collaboration space.

Thus, an aspect of applicants' invention is the use of the HTML form: the HTML form is analyzed (that is, parsed) to deduce a data model that is used to augment the capabilities (or extend the schema) of the collaboration space. For example, if parsing the form identifies a name field and an address field as data elements in the original HTML form, the server determines to thereafter monitor name and address fields in the collaboration space.

These features of applicants' invention may be understood by reference to the following material from their specification.

In accordance with a further embodiment of the invention, a review form may be designed in HTML separate from QuickPlace. The resulting form is then dragged and dropped into QuickPlace, which creates a form for it. This is done by creating a field for each html tag. Thus, each HTML field is parsed to create a corresponding QuickPlace field.

For HTML files, the HTML file is parsed, the

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linked images found, and the URLs processed. The
<u>original file, linked files, and the resulting HTML are</u>
<u>then saved on the page</u> with the HTML displayed in read
mode, and the original file in edit mode. [Application,
page 66, line 11 to page 67, line 2, emphasis added.]

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the
invention, <u>users are provided with a method for</u>
<u>defining forms to create pages within collaboration</u>
<u>space.</u> These methods include options to upload a
document and send a notification, add a meeting to the
calendar, or add a task into the QuickPlace.

By clicking on New..., the user gets a list of
forms included in QuickPlace that can be used to add a
new document to it. The forms provided are sufficient
for many uses, but do not give any task-specific ways
of <u>adding content to the QuickPlace</u>. To do this, a
user may create her own form and adapt it to her
particular needs.

<u>There are three ways to create forms</u>: create a
form using standard QuickPlace fields; import a form
250 created in Microsoft Office 228; and <u>import a form</u>

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122 created in an HTML editor 124.   [Specification,

page 135, lines 4-19, emphasis added.]

... For example, in a default QuickPlace, a user can

create a new QuickPlace form 178.   The user chooses

which fields to include in form 178, in what order they

should appear and what text and or graphics should

appear near them.   To create this sort of instant

structure on the Web using Domino Forms would be very

complex indeed.   QuickPlace has extended this concept

of being able to use HTML to define forms 178 by

enabling the creation of custom QuickPlace forms using

imported HTML 122.   These Forms not only make use of

Web authoring technologies such as JavaScript, but also

have the back end support of Domino. This back end

logic is implemented via tools such as PlaceBots

(Domino Agents) 184.   This means that forms 178 have

the ability to not only to define the look and feel of

visible parts of an application, they also have the

potential to initiate workflow and many other powerful

automated features.

QuickPlace forms 178 have been optimized by

stripping away many of the Notes features not required

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when used on the Web. A another advantage of this
structure is that it enables the use of Web authoring
tools to extend the objects. For example, with respect
to QuickPlace forms, it is possible to modify forms
using XML, JavaScript and HTML and any other Web tools.
[Specification, page 22, lines 1-24. Emphasis added.]

     A form object 178 is a document used to create new
QuickPlace content. The Domino equivalent is a data
note of type "h_Form". Form object 178 is a resource
used to create, manage and display content, therefore
defining the schema of the application. Forms contain
fields to hold data, therefore creating and displaying
content. Forms can also contain scripts within them to
provide logic within the Page. For example, a form can
contain form validation to make sure that a field
contains only numbers. Forms can also initiate
processes outside the page. This is done by creating a
PlaceBot 184 and associating the PlaceBot with a Form
178. PlaceBots 184 are not contained by the Form but
there is a association between them. [Page 36, line 29
to page 37, line 7. Emphasis added.]

     Field object 180 is used to construct (HTML

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formatted) input fields in forms 178.   The Domino

equivalent is a Data note of type "h_Field".   Fields

are constructed from the Domino Form "h_PageUI" with a

the field h_Type set to "h_Field".   [Page 38, line 8.]

Applicants invention creates a file which is an HTML

file.   The server interprets this syntax to create in

collaboration space a representation of the semantic of the

original form.   Applicants don't just take an HTML form and

display it.   What is different from Salas and Bialic is that

the form is used to collect the data and have this data made

an element of the collaboration space, THUS extending the

capabilities of the collaboration space by incorporating new

forms with new fields created by collaboration space users.

"A another advantage of this structure is that it

enables the use of Web authoring tools to extend the

objects.   For example, with respect to QuickPlace

forms, it is possible to modify forms using XML,

JavaScript and HTML and any other Web tools."

[Specification, page 22, line 20.]

The independent claims all refer to this concept of

"incorporating external designed forms into the QuickPlace

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(that is, collaboration space) design." The concept of extending the capabilities of the space in this manner is further described by co-pending application S/N Serial Number 09/477,476, filed 4 Jan 2000, entitled "System and Method for Browser Creation and Maintenance of Forms"), referenced at page 4, line 11, of the current application with updated information provided in the Amendment filed on or about 5/23/2005, as follows.

"After a user has created a QuickPlace form, to put this form into action, this or some other user creates a page using this form. For example, an inventor may come into the place where this form is stored and address the form by the name given by the author. The QuickPlace system creates a page using the definition of the form which includes the field notes 342, the layout from the form note 341, and workflow attributes. A document is a type of note. Other types of notes are view, folder, agent and form. <u>When user hits "done", browser sends a page with data to server which creates the resulting document 332. The page 332 presented to the user by the server can be used by the user, who fills out the values for the fields 346. Thus, a document is created by a server from a browser</u>

entered page." [From S/N 09/477,476, assignee docket
LOT919990054US1, at page 86, beginning at line 4,
emphasis added.]

"In accordance with a further object of the
invention, a user can decide the appearance of an HTML
form using an HTML editor and save to file. To make it
a QuickPlace form, the HTML file is uploaded through a
bucket, and the server converts it into a QuickPlace
form. In this manner, externally designed HTML forms
can be incorporated into a QuickPlace site. Once a
form is a QuickPlace object, it has additional
features. This form may then be offered to authors to
create new documents. It is available in the room in
which the user is operating, and can be adapted to
workflow." [From S/N 09/477,476, assignee docket
LOT919990054US1, at page 95, line 11, emphasis added.]

Applicants have added the above quoted material from
the copending application to this case by this amendment.
In so doing, by virtue of the reference to attorney docket
LOT919990054US1 in the original filing, no new matter is
added.

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With respect to claims 11 and 17-18, applicants have amended the claims as previously described. Further, the Examiner appears to have missed an additional limitation. That is, when applicants system and method processes forms that are uploaded by the user, two separate form templates are generated: one to display in read mode and one to display in edit mode, allowing the user to edit the content of that form.

Applicants urge that claims 1-6, 11, 13-19 be allowed.

Claim 9 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 over Bialic in view of Salas, and further in view of Hanson et al. (hereinafter Hanson, U.S. Patent No. 5,956,736).

Salas and Bialic have been discussed with respect to the base claim from which claim 9 depends.

Hanson describes an object-oriented editor for creating world wide web documents. Bialic, Hanson and Salas do not provide for extending the schema of collaboration space by parsing an uploaded html file to identify fields defining that schema and to create therefrom a form for entry in edit

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mode of data content to the collaboration space.

Applicants urge that claim 9 be allowed.

Claims 10 and 12 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Bialic in view of Salas and further in view of Kagle (U.S. Patent No. 6,779, 153).

Claim 10 depends from claim 1, and claim 12 from claim 11, and each distinguish Salas and Bialic as described previously with respect to their respective base claims.

Kagle has been cited with respect to claim 10 and 12, for its teaching that pictorial/image information can be entered as a pointer to a locally stored image, and for the creation of template files on a client computer. Applicants amended claims distinguish Kagle and Salas inasmuch as neither provides for extending the schema of collaboration space by parsing an uploaded html file to incorporate fields extending that schema.

With respect to claim 12, which depends from claim 11, resources referenced by a form are obtained and uploaded to collaboration space where they are made available for other

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uses. Doing so requires that the form be parsed to identify
such resources and link the form to instantiations of those
resources which now reside at collaboration space, as
distinguished from the file system where the form was
created.

The Examiner refers to Kagle. Kagle's template mapping
file 714 is not the equivalent of applicants' form. That
is, while Kagle appears to teach the concept of uploading
resources that are needed, it does not teach the adjustments
necessary to an existing form to reflect the new location of
the resources referred to by the form and which were
uploaded with the form into collaboration space.

Applicants urge that claims 10-12 and 17-18 be allowed.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Applicants urge that the above amendments be entered
and the case passed to issue with claims 1, 5-12, and 14-19
be allowed.

If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephone
conversation with applicant(s) attorney could possibly

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facilitate prosecution of the case, he may be reached at the number noted below.

                              Sincerely,

                              Julio Estrada, et al.

                              By

                              Shelley M Beckstrand
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